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The Hongkong Telegraph

TODAY'S WEATHER: Gusty NE winds, strong at times, in exposed places; cloudy with occasional drizzle or rain, but improving slowly.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1019.3 mbs, 30.10 in. Temperature, 63.6 deg. F. Dew point, 55 deg. F. Relative humidity, 74. Wind direction, N. Wind force, 14 knots.
Low water: 4 ft. 7 in. at 12.20 a.m. (Friday). High water, 5 ft. 8 in. at 7.40 p.m.

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VOL. III NO. 267

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1948.

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VAST RUHR INDUSTRIES TO BE GIVEN

Mop Up Of Egyptian Strongholds

FALUJA IS STILL HOLDING OUT

Iraqi Suweidani, Nov. 10.—Israeli forces rolled eastward from this newly won base today, mopping up Arab strongholds all day to the approaches to Faluja.

Striking out from this police fortress which they wrested from the Egyptians yesterday, the Jews further consolidated the Faluja pocket where number of Egyptian troops are trapped.

Among the points occupied was the village of Beit Asa.

Israeli troops captured a number of Egyptian officers and men who eluded the conquerors yesterday when this fortress fell.

The reports that Faluja surrendered to the Jews later proved false.

The Egyptians' plight was described by the Israeli authorities as critical.

DESPERATE BID

The captured Egyptian troops were reported to have told their captors that they would have surrendered earlier, but they had been told by their commanders that the Jews would kill them if they fell into their hands.

About 100 Egyptian troops, fearing capture, made a break from this shell-pocked fortress in a desperate bid for freedom to Faluja. Their attempted flight touched off the engagement which resulted in the capture of the Iraq Suweidani fortress.

Israeli officers expect Faluja to capitulate within a few hours. I saw smoke rising from the base. Faluja is in a plain and cannot be defended successfully.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Israeli Government will tell the United Nations it has no intention of abandoning Iraq Suweidani. Foreign Office circles denied that they had received any communication from Faluja about the town, but said that the United Nations representative in Tel-Aviv has asked the Foreign Office to abandon the fortress. The Foreign Office said that there was no "capture" of the fortress since the Arabs broke out of it in an effort to join their main forces.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

A Dangerous Situation

THE situation in China is deteriorating so rapidly that quite a few responsible quarters are openly speculating whether Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his close advisers will evacuate Nanking and establish headquarters of the Nationalist Government either in Canton or Formosa. Any such move would have a disastrous effect on the morale of his followers, already seriously weakened by the Nationalists' military misfortunes in Manchuria and North China and by the economic morass in which the country has been plunged. Today the Nanking regime is threatened from two directions—a Communist offensive which is reported to be converging on the capital, and the danger of a civil uprising among the hungry and embittered people of Shanghai and the Yangtze cities. Given inspired leadership it is comparatively easy for the Nationalists to correct much of the military situation; more difficult is it for a Government which has so consistently proved its incompetence to bring about sufficiently improved economic conditions to win back the confidence of the people. There are signs that Chiang and his ministers have tried too long in trying to achieve genuine and practical reforms that will stabilize the life of the countrymen. Clearly the atmosphere in and around Shanghai is charged with hostility towards the Government—and the opportunity is being created for Communist agitators to exploit the worst fears about Nanking's currency reforms have been realized. As a medium of exchange the gold yuan has been repudiated; many hard-earned savings have been wiped out, and some have not only failed to keep the value of the "frozen" assets, but have fled from the market. Emergency measures are

mooted: Revision of the gold yuan exchange rate intended to permit it to find its own free level, and the provision of cereals for half-starved Shanghai through Mr. Hoffman's ECA, and the borrowing of rice from a "neighbouring country." These provisions, either separately or collectively are insufficient to bring about a lasting improvement, at the best they can be regarded as palliatives which may ease the economic and financial tension. The only factors that can bring about permanent recovery are the end of the civil war and wholesale reform of the system of government. The Generalissimo has definitely declared that the Nationalists will continue to fight the Communists for another eight years if necessary, but it is doubtful whether his armies can last that long unless some sweeping changes are made in command—changes that will restore the morale and fighting qualities of the troops, and will enable the costly American aid material to be employed in the most effective manner possible. This, surely, must be obvious to Nanking, particularly in light of Representative Sol Bloom's observations in Washington in which he pointedly stated that China must first convince the world that it has a government that can handle large-scale assistance, adding "I believe in sending help to her but I want to be sure that the Chinese will receive the benefits. Too much of the aid we have sent her has been falling into the wrong hands and nothing has been done to correct the evils of control of the military in China." These are straight words but they are being scoffed more and more by the Generalissimo's friends and supporters, and for the sake of his countrymen, they should be heeded.

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BACK TO GERMANS

Anglo-U.S. Decision

Frankfurt, Nov. 10.—West Germany's massive key coal, steel and iron industries of the Ruhr will be handed back to the Germans, the British and American military authorities here announced today.

The Germans themselves will decide whether the industries shall be publicly or privately owned, but the Military Government will not allow "an excessive concentration of power."

Ownership titles will be transferred to German trustees but a return of old owners associated with the Nazi regime will be barred.

The new scheme is planned to promote the "quickest possible" increase in production in West Germany's basic industries and provides for splitting German coal and steel combines into a number of independent firms subject to a common policy control.

Ownership titles now are vested in the American and British Commanders-in-Chief, who retain the power to prevent the "restoration of a pattern of ownership which would constitute an excessive concentration of power."

Announcing the reorganization scheme, General Sir Gordon Macready and General Clarence Adcock, the British and American chairmen of Bipartite Control Office in Frankfurt, said today: "The question of socialisation or private ownership will remain to be decided by a representative freely-elected German Government, the sovereignty of which may extend over the whole of Germany or may be confined to Western Germany alone."

EIGHT FEATURES

Plans for the reorganisation scheme aim at achieving a parallel pattern in the crucial coal and steel industries of Western Germany, and in both parts of the Bizone. The scheme's chief features are: 1.—The splitting up of the coal combines and the formation of new colliery undertakings in a manner already provisionally achieved in the steel industry of the British Zone. 2.—The handing over of ownership titles of the new undertakings to German trustees appointed by the Military Government. 3.—The transformation of the German Coal Mining Association, which now manages the industry under Anglo-American control, into a limited company, with representatives of the colliery trustees as its Board of Directors. 4.—The freeing of coalmining firms more than 50 per cent owned by United Nations nationals from Anglo-American acquiescence, with a right of representation of the owners on the Board of the German Coal Mining Association and the obligation to submit to the overall policy control. 5.—The confiscation of the assets of major United States Zone coal and steel firms so that their titles can be transferred to the trustees in the same way as those of firms in the British Zone. 6.—The creation of a Bipartite Anglo-American steel control parallel to the Anglo-American coal control, and the formation of a German Steel Trustees Association parallel to the German Coal Mining Association, a Board of twelve German trustees to be appointed for this purpose. 7.—Revision of the present provisional pattern of steel undertakings created by the British "Operation Severance", with the aim of forming a smaller number of more efficient firms, on proposals to be made by the German Steel Trustees Association; the new firms to be permitted to own collieries and iron ore mines; the inclusion of hitherto decentralised firms such as Friedrich Krupp in the new plan. 8.—The appointment of trustees for the new steel firms with the same powers as for the new colliery firms, and the transformation of the Steel Trustees Association into a representative body of these trustees.

DECARTELLISATION

Military Government laws embodying the scheme were being promulgated simultaneously in the British and United States Zones. (Continued on Page 5)

This Car Has "Everything"



This Alvis special sports tourer, a British-made auto, appears to have "everything." In addition to the blonde model, the race car has a portable bar built into the left-hand door. Oh yes, the car, shown at a London auto exposition, has a number of mechanical features, too.—AP Picture.

Russian Threat To Allied Planes

Berlin, Nov. 10.—The Russians today threatened to force down Allied aeroplanes which stray from the narrow aerial corridors between the Western occupation zones and "blockaded" Berlin. They were told at once by the United States Army Command that they would be held "fully and completely" responsible for any injury to American airmen or damage to any American planes if the threat were carried out.

Li-Gen G. S. Luchanchenko, chief of staff of the Soviet Military Administration, made the threat in a communication to Brig-Gen Charles K. Galey, Junior, chief of staff of the American Military Government.

Gen Luchanchenko said any planes found by Soviet air patrols flying outside air corridors or flying without nationality marks would be forced to land on the nearest airfield in the Russian Zone.

FULL RESPONSIBILITY

In reply, Gen Galey notified him: "You are informed that full and complete responsibility will rest on the shoulders of the Soviet authorities should any injury be sustained by any of our personnel or any damage occur to our planes as a result of Soviet action taken in this connection."

Asked if the Western Allied Command would give fighter plane protection to their aerial transports if the Russians "carried out" their threat, Gen Galey said that would have to be decided at a higher level.

Two other developments showed the troubles-Russia is having in her zone. It was disclosed that Fritz Koehler, chief editor of the Communist "Party" paper, Das Neue Deutschland, had quit the Party and refused to continue working on the paper.

At the same time, Russia discontinued 22 passenger trains which had been entering Berlin from the Soviet Zone. The Russians said they wanted to exert firmer control over black market trading; but the Allies knew it was because the Allied counter-blockade had caused "grave shortages of coal, iron and steel in the Soviet Zone.—United Press.

Moscow Press Plays Up Suggested Meeting Between Truman And Stalin

Moscow, Nov. 10.—Moscow newspapers on Wednesday gave prominence to a Tass dispatch from Washington quoting an American newspaper saying that President Truman may come to Russia for a personal talk with Marshal Stalin.

The fact that the item was published here at all is significant. The newspapers made no comment on the report but it is hardly likely that it would have been published if editors did not look upon it as serious and worthwhile news. Its publication caused much comment in the Foreign colony in Moscow.

Every Moscow newspaper from the smallest to the largest printed the Truman-Stalin report.

An authoritative foreign source said: "It is possible."

This informant said he knew of no such plans, but added that the American President was sincerely interested in trying to settle world issues and might take such a step.

Another foreign source said that while such a meeting was possible, eventually a three-power meeting of Britain, France and the United States was likely to precede it in order to work out an agreement on the approach.

Persons who follow the Russian policy closely said they believe that if such an effort came from the West, Marshal Stalin would probably look favourably on it.

Marshal Stalin is still in the South on his annual holidays.—Associated Press.

REPORT DISCOUNTED

Washington, Nov. 10.—The acting Secretary of State, Mr. Robert Lovett, today discounted reports that proposals were under way for a meeting between President Truman and Generalissimo Stalin.

At his weekly press conference, Mr Lovett said that he knew nothing of proposals for such a meeting or about reports in press despatches from Europe that the Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, and President Truman would soon enter into discussions of the possibility of such a meeting.

Mr Lovett read to the press conference a statement by Mr. Eben Ayers, Assistant to the President, which he had made earlier today in Key West that President Truman has "no such plan in mind."

Meanwhile, Mr. Tris Coffin, a Washington newspaper columnist, today cabled to Marshal Stalin asking whether the Soviet leader would meet President Truman at some agreeable point to discuss means of attaining peace for the world.

Mr Coffin's syndicated column is published by the Washington Times Herald and other newspapers. Reports from Moscow said that newspapers there have wide play today to quotations from a column by Mr. Coffin on Monday suggesting that Mr. Truman might go to Moscow for the talks if Generalissimo Stalin declined to come to Washington. (Continued on Page 5)

Home Secretary Refuses Reprieves

London, Nov. 10.—The first judicial executions in Britain since hanging was temporarily suspended are to take place soon. Two Britons, now under sentence of death for murder, were today refused a reprieve by the Home Secretary, Mr. James Chuter Ede.

The Home Secretary decided that in the case of both of them, sentenced to death last month, "there are not sufficient grounds to justify him in recommending any interference with the due course of law."

They will be the first to die since the Parliamentary controversy over capital punishment ended last July in defeat of the short-lived "No Hanging" clause from the Criminal Justice Bill. While Parliament debated the bill between April and July, several men were formally sentenced to die but judges used a variation of the old death sentence in court as it was a foregone conclusion that convicted killers would be reprieved.—Reuter.

Malayan Reds Fail To Achieve Objective

London, Nov. 10.—The Earl of Listowel, speaking for the British Government, said on Wednesday that "Communists bandits have failed utterly and completely" to overturn the Government of Malaya.

"They have also completely failed to rally any substantial proportion of the Malayan people to their side and cause," he said in a House of Lords debate on Malaya. Lord Listowel is Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

Lord Mancroft, a Conservative and a barrister, attacked the Government on the grounds that it put the issue of Lord debate on Malaya into operation too soon and accused

the Government of "playing politics in Malaya."

"We took our prefabricated Constitution and tried to put it in the country while chaos still reigned in the wake of war," Lord Mancroft declared.

"Whether we like it or not we are now on trial in Malaya. Malayan are looking for fairness but all they have at present is flabbergast," Lord Mancroft said.

Lord Mancroft asserted that the Government failed to round up arms and ammunition smuggled to the Malayan resistance movement during the war.

He argued that local armed forces were demobilised too soon, and that Britain was slow in training and recruiting local police.

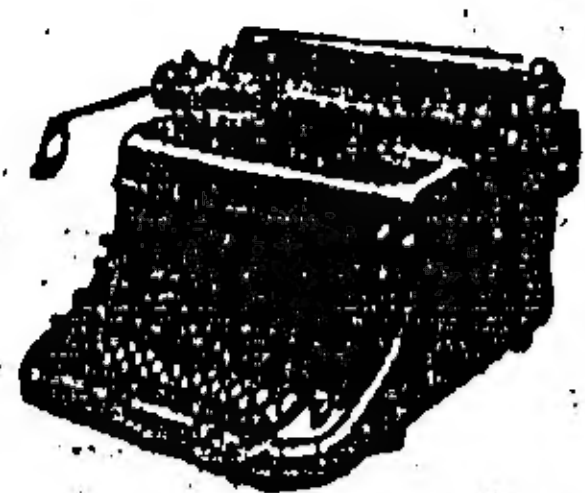
Lord Mancroft said that Malaya was unprepared for the Trade Union system which Britain proposed and asserted "trade unionism fell into wrong hands."

Lord Mancroft congratulated the Commissioner-General, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald for "sterling work" and said there was a "welcome improvement" in Malayan conditions in recent weeks.

He praised the White rubber planters in Malaya who have held to the plantations.

"Had the planters left their posts," he said, "hundreds of thousands of labourers would have been left to wander over Malaya without leaders and protection."—Associated Press.

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An average of 670 cases are investigated and assisted each month, but the work of the H.K.S.W.C. is only restricted by the means at its disposal.

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MISS EARLE 'PROUD TO BE CHOSEN'

Princess's baby's layette ready



NEEDLEWOMAN.

"I love needlework... and my dahlias."

THE clothes for Princess Elizabeth's baby, made by hand by the nannies of the British Isles, are now finished.

At her home at St. John's Hospital, Winchester, I talked with 72-year-old Miss N. J. Earle, who made two of the nightgowns. Every stitch has been sewn by hand and all the edges are scalloped, without tracing.

"I was delighted to be one of the nurses chosen," Miss Earle said, as she sat in her neat sitting-room with photographs of her babies lining the mantelpiece and walls. "I was one of the founder-members of the Nursery Nurses' Association (formed as a club and training centre for nannies).

"I made nearly all the clothes for my babies. Everything was handmade when I started in the nursery—not like today. "Of course, living here in St. John's Hospital, we aren't allowed to work for profit, but as I love needlework I do a lot of sewing, chiefly for Red Cross sales."

Miss Earle, one of 12 children, brought up her five youngest brothers and sisters. When she was

20 she sailed alone to Ceylon to take her first post as nanny—almost unheard of for a young woman 52 years ago.

Visits from her former babies, and tending her garden with its fine show of dahlias, also help to keep Miss Earle busy and young. "I don't feel any older than when I retired, nine years ago," she said. "I have had a very happy life, and I would not have missed a moment of it."

This is the second occasion on which Winchester needlewomen have been honoured by being asked to make clothes for Princess Elizabeth.

Some of her trousseau underclothes were made by Miss Stuart, who also lives in the city.

A DENTIST OPENS HIS MOUTH...

LONDON.

OUR dentist was telling us last week—in between doses of the drill—how busy he's been since the National Health Scheme started. But it had been adults only. "Parents still don't seem to realise that their children can get free dental treatment, too," he said. "Nor how important it is, that a child's first teeth should be looked after."

We asked him how soon a child should be taken to the dentist. Here is his answer, and some extra information that he tacked on to it—

Even a child as young as three may need attention from the dentist. Treatment of baby teeth is almost painless. They should be kept in the mouth as long as possible. If they are extracted too early, the second teeth are often crowded. Regulation of children's teeth can be achieved with permanent results.

Take your child to the dentist as a "visitor" when you go. This will accustom him to the dentist and the surroundings. He should never be belated to go to the dentist. This immediately suggests that it is an unpleasant experience.

If he is taken for a routine visit every six months there will be little to be done.

A child should use a toothbrush night and morning as early as possible. No biscuits, sweets or milk should be given after the teeth have been brushed at night.

Regulation of children's teeth can be achieved with permanent results. Thumb-sucking is inclined to push the front teeth out of the arch.

Thumb-Sucking

And there our dentist touched on a tricky point. Anticipating the question that many mothers will immediately ask, "But how do you stop a child from sucking his thumb?" we asked Sister Rowlands for information. She says:

Thumb-sucking in babies under one is usually due to hunger or teething. To prevent this becoming a habit, remove the thumb gently when the baby is asleep.

In toddlers the habit is more difficult to cure. Drastic measures should never be adopted at any age.

Persistent thumb-sucking in an older child shows that he is trying to find comfort. His real need is for extra loving and plenty of new interests.

Help him to make friends with other children, give him constructive toys—odd boxes, blocks, sand—and let him help around the house.

These things will help him to forget the habit by building up his general interest and confidence in other people.

THE EXPERT IN THE KITCHEN

Spareribs Make Thrifty Cuts

IT is good to make the most of thrifty cuts these days, and since it is good to major in a dish that the family enjoys, how about a special course in preparing spareribs and barbecue sauce? Since the spareribs owe much of their attraction to the fact that one can gnaw at them right from the bone, have the meat man crack the ribs in half right across the middle. Then divide the meat into pieces containing about two ribs each. This will give servings just right for finger-food.

Arrange the ribs in a shallow baking pan so that the ribs and touch the bottom of the pan and the arched part faces upward. Set oven at 350 F. and keep at that temperature right through the baking process.

Pour on Sauce

Pour over the spareribs the barbecue sauce and set them to bake at the 350 F. temperature. They should cook for 1½ hours, and should be basted with the spicy sauce from time to time.

Here is a good basic sauce, one that is not too hot, not at all fiery. If you and the sparerib fans can take it, step up the sauce with additional chili powder.

Mix ¼ c. firmly-packed brown sugar, 1/3 c. chili sauce, 1/3 c. vinegar, tsp. Worcestershire sauce, ½ tsp. chili powder and 2 tsp. water in a saucepan; stir over low heat until hot. Yield: 3 c. sauce.

When serving the spareribs be sure to have at hand a liberal supply of paper napkins so that all can go at it and gnaw happily. Broiled grapefruit for dessert or a good fresh citrus fruit cup makes a proper balance to such a dish.

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RED RYDER



Television Is Altering Habits

By ELEANOR ROSS

INTERESTING it is to note how television is altering our habits. In America most people are staying indoors gathering the family and friends around the video set to enjoy this newest form of home entertainment instead of going out to movies.

Also it is having its influence on furniture and on room planning. Once the fireplace or the piano or the big picture window held pride of place in a room as a focal point. But not now. Everything is subordinate to this new gadget, and no sooner does a set come into the home than the room has to be rearranged.

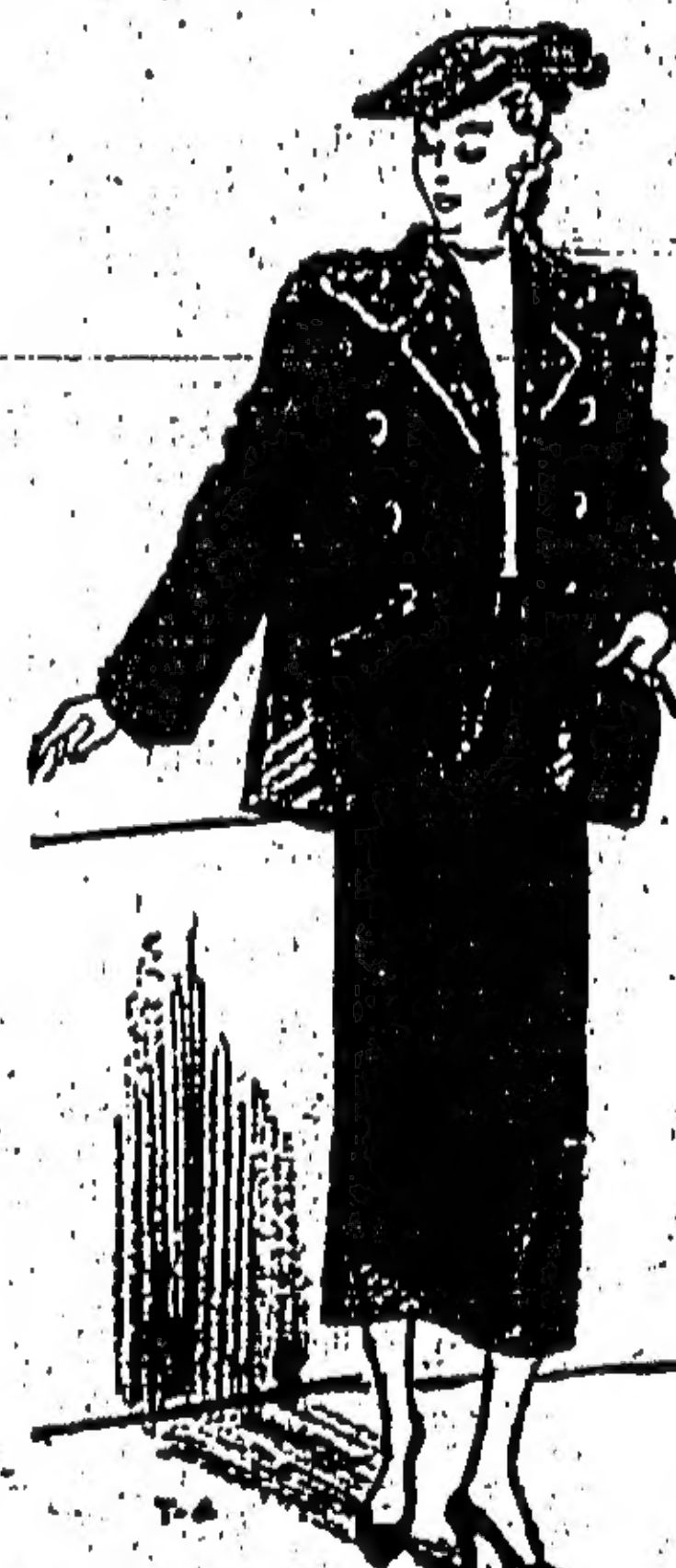
Most display rooms are built around a television set, and there are more of those curved sectional pieces than ever. This is a good idea since a curved sectional sofa can be broken up and rearranged for placing around a television set for good seating arrangement. In one room sectional units are arranged along one side to allow easy visibility when the set is turned on, and when the set is turned off, the units can be pushed together again. In some rooms, one wall becomes an amusement centre with the television set, radio, automatic record player and repository for albums displayed along a wall, flanked by bookshelves.

New Woods

When looking over the new furniture showings there is much to see and admire, apart from the matter of television seating. One piece that was much admired is a curved sofa unit flanked by two straight units to form an oversize sofa during the day. At night, the flanking units may be pushed together, the backs removed, and there is a handsome, comfortable bed.

An addition to the many and beautiful woods used for furniture is korina which comes from the Belgian Congo. Of fine grain, and taking a high polish, korina resembles white mahogany or primavera wood but it is less expensive. One line uses this wood in conjunction with cordovan mahogany to very good effect, especially for a smart dining room suite. A beautiful big buffet, hutch and china cabinet are of the cordovan mahogany veneer with door panels of the korina wood. The dining table has legs of mahogany and a korina top. In another group, there are some clever occasional tables with glass tops and abstract bases of mahogany.

Fur-lined Jacket



By GRACE THORNCIFFE

THE BEST BET in the new suit picture is the suit with a fur-trimmed jacket. This is ready to team up with other skirts and to be worn over wool dresses as the weather becomes more brisk. Gun metal gray woolen is used for this smart suit, with the jacket lined in gray broadtail. The fur describes a large collar and notched revers. Three buttons on each side of the loose jacket gives it a double-breasted effect. It has easy sleeves and slit pockets. The suit is shown here with a gray sweater blouse to make a warm attractive ensemble.

The Right Make-up Should Last A Whole Day



All-day Beauty read what a Hollywood makeup man told Lela Leeds.

"SEVENTY-FIVE percent of the women," says a Hollywood beauty expert, "apply a complete makeup in the morning and again in the evening. This is an encouraging sign, because these women are beauty-educated!"

"It is up to the other twenty-five percent which, statistics show, find it necessary to renew their makeup at noon and again in the afternoon, that I want to send a message. If you are among that twenty-five percent, one of two things, possibly both, is wrong with your makeup. Either you are not using a foundation cream or liquid or you are not applying your cosmetics correctly."

"The whole secret of lasting makeup," he continued, "is the use of a foundation." He stresses the fact that a foundation cream or liquid does double duty. It serves, not only as a daytime protection and lubricant, but also acts as an adherent for your makeup.

Foundation should be applied lightly and smoothed evenly over

the skin. Four dots are sufficient, one on each cheek, one on the chin and one on the forehead. Cream rouge is applied after the foundation. Powder is then patted liberally on the face, the surplus removed with a powder brush. In this one paragraph you have the secret of an eight hour makeup, for the foundation absorbs only the amount of powder which is necessary to "set" it.

If you have a tendency towards oiliness around nostrils or chin, this is easily corrected during the day by blotting the oily areas with cosmetic tissue, then repowdering lightly. If your cheek rouge fades during the day, dry rouge may be quickly brushed on in exactly the same outline as previously followed in applying the cream rouge.

"Complete renewal of makeup two or three times a day," he concludes, "is a time-waster and in these days time is precious. Morning makeup, through the use of a foundation, should last all day and complete renewal can then be made for that important evening date."

BOYS AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Shadows Visit King Nep

—And He Tells Them a Tale of Long Ago—

By MAX TRELL

AS Knarf and Hanid, the shadow-children with the turned-about names, came near the brook, at the place where the mossy bank leans over the water, they heard a noise that sounded like a click. It was the big green frog diving into the brook. At almost the same instant, they heard someone chuckling. The next moment, their friend King Nep, who was no larger than a pool of peas, and dressed in a cloth that was just green, stuck his head out from under the bank.

"Did you see that frog dive?" he asked Knarf and Hanid, as he came over and sat beside them. "A beautiful big buffet hutch and china cabinet are of the cordovan mahogany veneer with door panels of the korina wood. The dining table has legs of mahogany and a korina top. In another group, there are some clever occasional tables with glass tops and abstract bases of mahogany."

Ruled Seven Seas

Knarf and Hanid knew that a story was coming, for long, long ago, King Nep used to be King Neptune, Ruler of the Seven Seas. But now most people had forgotten all about him, and so he had grown smaller and smaller, and had moved farther and farther away from his wonderful oceans, until now he was no bigger than that pod of peas and made his home under the rocks by the brook. But even though he no longer ruled the Seven Seas, and could no longer raise up great storms, or ride the waves on the back of a dolphin, he was still cheerful.

"Why did the frog remind you of the seals?" Knarf asked King Nep.

"Well," said King Nep, "it isn't that seals look anything like frogs. It's just that they both live as much on the land as they do in the water."

"Long, long ago," he went on, when I had only my great palace under the sea, I used often to sit in the sunshine on a little island way up North. And on this island, there lived a great many seals. Only they didn't look exactly as they looked now."

"You mean they were different then?" Hanid said.

"Oh yes. Instead of flippers and a broad tail like a fish, they had four legs and a regular tail. They looked a good deal like beautiful, big dogs. And they were so friend-



King Nep on his little island.

ly, and so playful, and so delightful as company, that I quite fell in love with them. I suddenly realized that they couldn't come and stay with me in my palace under the sea.

"I'll change you into fish," I told them."

Changed into Fish

King Nep sighed. "They didn't want to be changed into fish. They said they loved their island too much to leave it. They said they'd be willing to be turned into fish while they visited me in my palace home under the sea but had to promise to let them come back to their island every spring and summer."

"So that's what happened," said King Nep.

"What happened?" asked Knarf, not quite understanding.

"Just this," said King Nep. "They were fish part of the time, and land animals the rest of the time. And that's how they are even to this day, half fish and half beautiful creatures that look like dogs. And whether they're in the water, or whether they're on the land, they're the friendliest, funniest, and most playful creatures anyone has ever known."

Rupert & Mr Punch—40



When he is a good way out Rupert says the cars in the boat and, pulling up the sail, he fastens the rope to the bottom of the mast. At once the breeze fills the sail and the tiny craft begins moving. He feels very lonely and rather frightened as being surrounded by so much water, but the seagull comes near and calls cheerfully, and he finds that by working the rudder he can change course quite a lot, so he cheers up and bowls along merrily towards Sandy Bay. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

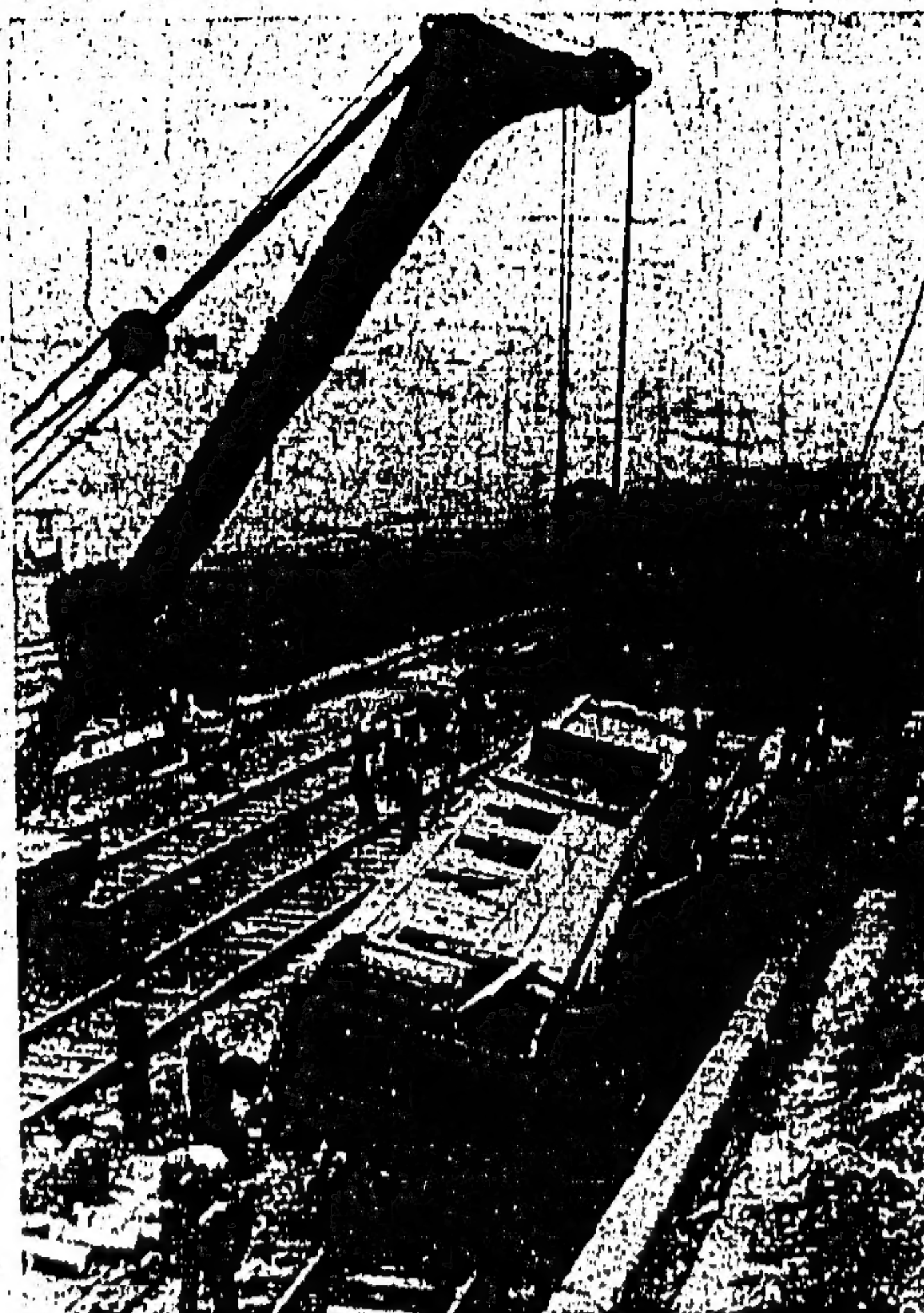
WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



CHILD CROONER—Many a child can yell but 14-month-old Ronald Ronacher of Astoria, L.I., puts his to music. Made to order is this toy baby grand piano at the annual Christmas preview of the American Toy Institute in New York.



BEACHED AND BATTERED—Three wind-swept Britons watch storm-lashed waves smash the 18-ton yacht, Gull, off Seaford after six persons were rescued by a coastal lifeboat.



JUMPED THE TRACK—A crane prepares to raise one of nine railway coaches wrecked on the outskirts of London. One fireman was killed and 20 passengers injured when the engine jumped the track on its regular morning run.



POVERTY AND PEACE—Comparative peace has come to Jerusalem, but poverty remains a constant threat. A typical sight is this Jew, who makes his living by re-selling nails torn off pieces of debris.



PEDAL-PUSHING—Elizabeth Wingrove, left, and Patricia Sorenson, both 22 and University of Minnesota co-eds, cycled their way on a "vacation" trip from Minneapolis to New Orleans. Averaging 70 miles a day on their 1,300-mile trip, the girls admitted later they had lost their enthusiasm for bikes.



POPE GIVES BLESSING—Carried by Vatican guards, Pope Pius XII gives blessings to a crowd of more than 400,000 gathered in St. Peter's Square for services recently.



THAT SQUEALIN' FEELIN'—Month-old Roger, tiger cub at San Francisco's Fleishhacker Zoo, got all tangled up trying to walk on all fours.

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THREE LITTLE BEARS—Mama bear takes her three little ones for a stroll around their quarters at Chicago's Lincoln Park zoo. This is one of their first appearances outdoors, and they still hesitate to stray too far from mama.

BEER AT ITS BEST.



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CHARLES BICKFORD
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THE BEACH"**NEXT CHANCE: Botto DAVIS
Glenn FORD in "A STOLEN LIFE"

UNITED NATIONS DAY—AN AIRING FOR BABY

**Sefton
Delmer's
(delayed)
NEWSMAP****They watch
and sweat in
Siam crow's nest**

UNTIL I met Fedor, I thought I was the hottest, most perspiring, most mosquito-bitten, and most uncomfortable European fish out of water in all Bangkok. And then I saw Fedor.

He was sitting in a large American motor car, parked in a row of other cars whose diplomatic masters were, like Fedor's, attending an official function in the vast Siamese palace beyond.

Poor Fedor in his car looked hotter, more perspiring, and more uncomfortable than I have ever felt. Above all, Fedor looked sulky and miserable. I wanna go home was written all over him.

The other chauffeurs in the diplomats' car park were Siamese or Chinese. All of them were wearing smart white uniforms. Fair-haired Fedor was the solitary European. His uniform was a blue shirt and a pair of dirty, crumpled-up khaki trousers.

The other chauffeurs were talking and laughing together, while Fedor sat apart. It was plain it was Fedor they were talking and laughing about.

Iron curtain

BUT Fedor could do nothing about it. For when the Soviet Union set up a legation here in Bangkok on May 4 they provided the regulation "Iron Curtain" 40-room hotel, in which the Soviet Minister, Nemtchinov, has established himself with 37 other Soviet citizens. It is now being surrounded with Bangkok's costliest piece of barbed wire.

Like Fedor, all the servants are Soviet Russians, while all the other embassies and legations employ Asians. So Fedor is the only white chauffeur in this baking land.

The Soviet diplomats do not even lift the Iron Curtain to do their marketing. Poor Fedor is sent out daily for their food to a pension kept by a couple of elderly Russian refugees.

Now do not misunderstand me. Undoubtedly, the establishment of a Soviet Legation, coinciding as it does with the Communist uprising in Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, India, and even in the Philippines, marks new Soviet interest and ambition in this vast and important raw material producing area.

Its installation in Bangkok shows the importance attached to Bangkok and Siam as an observation post. I am not suggesting that the super-secrecy, of which perspiring Fedor is a victim, means that the Soviet Legation is a nest of conspirators creeping out nightly from there to set South-east Asia aflame. Moscow does not make things as easy as that for the Westerners.

Certainly there are many Communists using neutral, and as yet non-Communist, Siam as a base, but they are operating independently of the Soviet Legation.

The function of the Bangkok legation is to keep the score for this theatre. In fact, Nemtchinov has the same job here as when I last saw him in Paris, where he was Ambassador Bogomolov's right-hand man.

Nemtchinov then was reputed to be sending long despatches to the Kremlin on how Thorez and the Communists were doing. He did not intervene in French strikes. They were the business of Thorez.

Our ally

I SHOULD not, in fact, be surprised if Nemtchinov himself recommended the present surprising policy of "go slow in Siam." Surprising because:

(1) It conflicts with the general tendency of the Soviet to hot up revolution and anti-West campaigns everywhere;

(2) Siam's Government, as the wily little 5ft. 5ins. strong man, Field-Marshal Pibul, assured me, "considers Siam as one of the Western nations in the present conflict with the Communist East";

(3) Siam's 800,000 tons a year rice exports are now the last source of rice for Southeast Asia. The disturbances in Burma and Indo-China have already eliminated these countries as rice exporters.

These considerations, however, may have been overruled by Nemtchinov's anxiety to see Siam preserved as a kind of neutral Switzerland.

The screen

THE Communists of Indo-China, Malaya, Indonesia, and Burma need Siam as a supply base for shipments from the West, as a leave camp to which they can cross the frontier when weary of fighting, as a couriers' staging point, and as a liaison base and signals centre.

All of this Siam certainly is at the present time.

The little wooden shack hotels by the side of mosquito-infested canals hide, behind an exterior of playing babies and smiling old men, the presence of secret Chinese agents, here to tie up the new plan of campaign, purchase arms, sell opium, or pass on to a conference elsewhere. Sometimes these clandestine travellers are on their way to New Delhi, or Prague, or Moscow itself. But most are off to Hongkong en route for Yenan Fu, Capital of Communist China.

One Yenan emissary, young Yenan-trained Communist Dr. Hong, is now touring Siam as liaison officer.

Hong is part of the network of agents which Communist Yenan has sent out wherever there are Chinese in Southeast Asia.

For Soviet Minister Nemtchinov there is a headache in this. For although Yenan appears to be following the general Communist directive, the Yenan leaders are suspected of Titoism and imperialist ambitions on their own.

Moreover, the Chinese Communists in Malaya and elsewhere are taking their orders from Yenan, via Hongkong, and Bangkok. Moscow's direct orders are going only to Indonesia—via New Delhi and Bangkok—junction point in the Southeast Asian war map.

If anything is started by the Communists in this vital Bangkok area, it will be the Chinese who will do it. And that means that Moscow stands a chance of losing her observation point in Siam.

**IN
SPAIN:****Just a Niagara
of luxury**

by CHARLES FOLEY

MADRID.

LET us walk down the Gran Via as the lights go on. We can start from my hotel, which stands on a site where three years ago was a Civil War ruin. Today it soars up 12 storeys, a 23 million vision of terracotta splendour, with a restaurant and swimming pool on the roof.

Here we make our way through a fashionable throng, some of Latin elegance. Each apartment in the Emperor Hotel is a film star's suite in sandalwood and gilt, with damask hangings, crystal chandeliers, the latest in Empire furniture. At the door, in ultramarine and gold, the Emperor himself waits to greet you.

EASY MONEY

THE bill will be what the Spaniards used to call "la dolorosa," or "the sorrowful one." But nobody seems to give a tinker's cuss for bills in Madrid.

Down the Grand Via a Niagara of easy money takes its course. Ask any of 80 British delegates to the International Hotel Congress who are now trawling back to the impeditious Customs with the impedimenta of Spanish hospitality—matadors' cloaks in gold and silver, varnished hats and mantillas, maybe even with a few anecdotes about real food.

They roared through a week of banquets—one alone had 40 dishes and 24 wines, and the party cost them nothing. It cost Madrid £15,000.

Where does the money come from? From war profits of neutrality, from fat State contracts—but that is politics—from "writ" on an heroic scale, and from the lotteries.



Fly little Field Marshal Pibul is well aware that he and his country have, overnight, become a vital strategic area in this internal Communist conflict.

Pibul is building up his own non-Communist trade union at the expense of the Communists.

Above all, he is giving his country prosperity. He has obtained from the British Government high priority for the purchase of locomotives and rolling-stock—essential for the transport of rice from inland—and he will pay for it with the sterling rice exports are earning for him.

And, as I see it—perhaps with incurable optimism—the poor, perspiring chauffeur Fedor may yet have a chance to become accustomed to the heat of Siam.

**C.V.R. THOMPSON REPORTS
THE AMERICAN SCENE****NO MONEY
TO BURN**

WASHINGTON disclosed tonight that America's richest men have turned indignantly against the presidential election campaign which shows that every American millionaire, except one, was for Governor Tom Dewey.

But they backed their fancy with sums which to them were paltry, instead of with the millions they poured into the fight against F.D.I.

Samuelson, John D. Rockefeller, the world's richest man, £250; Alfred Sloan, the motor magnate, £750; Ernest Weiher, the steel magnate, £500.

Indeed, Hollywood and Broadway put them to shame. Sam Goldwyn sending a cheque for £750, and producer Billy Rose one for £600.

The one millionaire who backed President Truman with his cheque book was Chicago's Marshall Field (£650 from him and £500 from his wife).

Cordell Hull, F.D.R.'s Foreign Secretary, sent Truman £25.

BECAUSE New Yorkers won't go to church, churchmen announce they will bring the church to the New Yorkers. Four Protestant groups will open a chain of churches in vacant shops and conduct services for shoppers.

WAVES. America's Wrens, will soon be issued with a dress uniform. Designed by a Paris couturier, it will consist of a full-length blue skirt, a white blouse and black tie, and a mesh jacket. Accessories—a chapped diadem headpiece, an envelope-style bag with a single gold button.

WASHINGTON asked Americans to give up thinking that the atom bomb would win a war in days, or even weeks. Its wartime use, said an army spokesman, would be strategic (like the bombing of Germany during World War II), rather than tactical.

DOLLARS FOR BRITAIN will be earned by a Christmas card bearing Winston Churchill's signature. Published by an English bookseller in New York, the cards will sell for 1s. 9d. each.

ON THE VERY DAY that the Anglo-American Productivity Council met to help British industry with American "know-how," an American newspaper, the New York Herald Tribune, paid this tribute to British know-how during the war: "On balance, Great Britain achieved more out of her resources and population than any other nation fighting on either side."

THREE STUDENTS at Michigan State College have been expelled and seven disciplined after an inquiry into gambling in the college on football pools, which are banned in most States.

JOBS for typists will be scarce if automatic typewriters, demonstrated in New York today, catch on. One machine, on the player-piano roll principle, types a letter without being touched. It can do about 200 a day.

And here is the British-American club with its shabby chairs and crocheted curtains, the only homely place in all Madrid. Outside the "cocada" spends its busy day. At Molinero's restaurant four men sit down at the next table. They eat fish, eggs, rice, sucking pig, and a tower of cake and cream. They drink wine, coffee, and brandy.

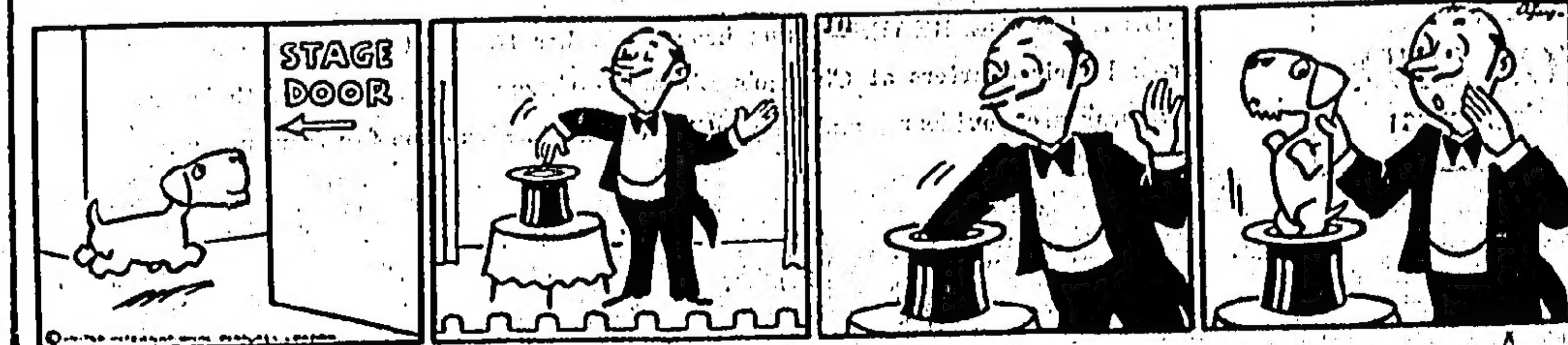
They pay £10 and have gone off to a cabaret—all inside 20 minutes. Now it is 11 p.m. The hundred blazing cinemas fill up for the last house and will not empty until nearly 2 a.m.

What would we like to see? There is "The Iron Curtain" ("El Velo de Acero")—but that is too political for our mood. Around the corner they are showing "Gentlemen's Agreement," the film the Spanish censor didn't ban after all. It only proves that Mr. Eric Johnston, the movie politician, who spent two hours with Franco the other day, did not just talk military bases.

THE NEW SONG

AND as we pass by the night clubs and the Telefonica, a skyscraper for which the Americans are owed a bill of several million dollars, we hear the beat of Madrid's new song hit: "The cow that gives the milk. Where's the cow that gives the milk?"

But there, that is for another day.

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Fire Officer's Evidence In Wing On Godown Inquiry

SAYS INSPECTIONS MUST GO BY PRIORITY

Evidence on the priority of inspections was given by Divisional Officer H. Tiplady, of the Fire Brigade, at the resumed hearing of the Wing On Company Godown fire before the Commission of Inquiry at the Supreme Court this morning. Mr Justice Reynolds is Chairman and sitting with him as members are the Hon. N. O. C. Marsh, Messrs A. E. Lissaman, Kwok Chan and Lo Min-nung with Mr T. D. Sorby as Secretary.

Mr Tiplady also testified on the small fire which occurred two nights before the major conflagration on September 22.

In reply to Mr D. H. Evans, who is holding a watching brief in the interests of the Fire Insurance Association of Hongkong, Mr Tiplady said that, in his opinion, the Brigade's equipment on that morning was adequate to cope with the fire and they could not have done anything else. More engines would only have cluttered up the appliances.

Mr D. A. L. Wright, instructed by Mr Y. K. Kan, is holding a watching brief for the Wing On Company. In his evidence, Mr Tiplady told the Commission that it was the duty of the senior officer at a fire to attend to rescue work first and then to combat the flames. For a long period the godowns below the Royal Intercolonial Line building were in danger but they managed to save the premises.

RESCUE WORK

Mr Tiplady described the rescue work which he said was completed within 15 or 20 minutes of his arrival there. Replying to the Chairman, witness said that he felt that under the conditions then prevailing he felt justified in doing the rescue work personally. "I thought it necessary to find out conditions on the upper floors and roof and if necessary to supervise the lowering of any people from the roof," he said. "At that time there was no other officer available to do the job."

Answering further questions, witness said that the wind became very strong later in the morning. In Connaught Road the rescue work was very poor and it was raining. At one stage some firemen were working in water up to the waist.

Mr Tiplady added that the following day he entered the cockpit of No 2 godown with Insp. Shaw, of the Police. It was very well constructed with thick concrete and was pretty well covered in. They found a safe that was very little damaged and quite a number of desks badly scorched. Loose papers were destroyed. Many books were recovered by Insp. Shaw. There was a high stack of ashes in one corner and witness said that he could not state whether they were books or paper.

PRIORITY INSPECTIONS

The Chairman: Do you remember a small fire on the night of September 20?

Witness: The day before the outbreak of the big fire it was reported to me. No further action was taken that day, that is on September 21. Inspections are carried out according to priority and caustic soda at that time was considered to be an inflammable substance only from the point of view of corrosive effect. Therefore it was left over until time could be found to inspect the premises. I could not be done on that day. Mr Willie Lum was instructed to attend the Fire Brigade office in the morning to give particulars. We usually give time for these people to attend. He did not attend.

Replying to Mr Wright, Mr Tiplady said that Wong Wal-choi, the officer in charge of the appliances, asked Mr Lum to attend the morning to give particulars. We usually give time for these people to attend. He did not attend.

Mr Wright: Do you know if Wong Wal-choi actually did this?—He always does this. He told me next morning that he had left instructions for the morning.

SUMMONSES TAKEN OUT
You say that Wong made a report to you the following morning. What happened then? Did you take any further steps?—I took steps after the fire and summonses were taken out against the people concerned. If it had been a highly inflammable substance action would have been taken immediately. Caustic soda is taken in category 5. We had actually contacted the Government Chemist with regard to its matter and we were told that caustic soda would be placed under category 5.

Witness added that a number of summonses with regard to caustic soda had been taken out before the fire and they were dealt with as very minor offences with fines of \$50.

Mr Evans: Referring to the small fire, asked witness that having been told that the contents of the drum was caustic soda, was that not sufficient indication that the substance was highly inflammable?

Witness replied that they were only taking the word of a bystander and action could be taken until further evidence had been obtained.

Mr Evans: Did it not indicate to you that the caustic soda that was there was of a highly inflammable nature?—No.

Witness added that the Fire Brigade carried out about 250 inspections a month and they had to give priority to the major jobs. On September 21 he (witness) had a personal inspection which he considered was far more important than the Wing On Godown.

Replying further, witness said that a high pressure main was available in Queen's Road at a distance of about 200 yards. This was brought into play between 10 and 11 o'clock on the morning of the big fire. Pressure from hydrants depended always on the size of the main. Three hydrants in the near vicinity were brought into use immediately on arrival of the appliances, he said.

Mr Evans: In your own opinion, was the equipment available to you that morning adequate for the fire?—Yes. We could not have done anything else. More appliances would have cluttered the place up.

Mr C. W. Brand, Deputy Chief Officer, who was in the fire, next gave evidence and described the operations at the scene of the conflagration.

EXTRAORDINARY FIRE

Mr Brand said the fire was really an extraordinary one and he never expected there were 30 tons of film scrap in the godown. He had five engines at the scene. The fire was very large. The fire was very large. The fire was very large.

Questioned on the small fire which occurred two days previous to the big fire, Mr Brand said he asked Mr Tiplady to investigate as soon as possible. At that time caustic soda was under some suspicion because it had been stored where two rather large fires had occurred. Caustic soda was in Category 5 of dangerous goods, not from the inflammable point of view, but from its corrosive properties. It had never been regarded as a fire risk.

Mr Brand said before the fire, he had no knowledge that cinematograph film was stored in the godown. Had he known, he would have asked its removal to the dangerous goods anchorage in a lighter or if the quantity were small enough, to the dangerous goods vaults. The Fire Brigade officers were not empowered under the ordinance to seize films as they would, dangerous goods. If their requests for its removal were not complied with, they would prosecute and the storer would be liable to a fine of \$500 for every day that the films are not removed.

Mr Brand said the fire in the No. 2 Godown was located in the ground, first and second floors when he saw it. Most of the ground-floor windows were blocked with merchandise and there were only two windows in Connaught Road where jets could be put in. There were no keys so that the door had to be broken down, which was most difficult.

ABSOLUTELY ADEQUATE

In answer to Mr Wright, witness said he was not empowered to inspect godowns not in the Fire Brigade books unless these were suspected of storing goods. In certain circumstances the Fire Brigade might be invited to inspect certain godowns and make suggestions. The Wing On godown was not in the Fire Brigade books.

Witness told Mr Evans that the last embers were out about eight to nine days later, but the last jet was taken away a week after the fire.

Mr Evans: Are you absolutely satisfied that the equipment and personnel of the Fire Brigade is adequate?—

Mr Brand: Not only adequate, but comparable to any Fire Brigade anywhere. And you still say that although we now know that some \$2,000,000 worth of goods went clean up in the No. 2 godown?—

Yes. Mr Evans: You understand that the insurance companies are vitally concerned?—I do not know that it is vital to them or they would have taken more precautions.

Mr Evans: They rely on you?—They do not. In fact they ignore us in such matters. They did they would enquire whether the place is properly licensed.

Asked why the No. 2 godown went up and burned itself completely, Mr Brand said it had glass

Pilloried Before Execution



An executioner places an Indonesian in a pillory in Madion, Republic of Java, shortly before the Indonesian was beheaded as a Communist terrorist, according to a Republican government photographer. Madion, a Communist stronghold, was captured by the Republicans in recent fighting. According to a government spokesman a number of Communists have been beheaded and shot for looting and murder.—AP Picture.

BRIDGE HOUSE WAR CRIMES TRIAL

Cross-Examination Of Yoshida

Cross-examination by the Prosecutor, Major Peter Clagire, R.A. of the second accused, Sgt Yoshida Bunzo, in the Bridge House case, continued before the Crimes Court at Lyemun Barracks this morning.

Yoshida, who is conducting his own defence, maintained he had no knowledge of the persons named in the charge against him, Messrs William Huton, J. M. Watson and Hans Reehlin, the last-named a German national, with whose ill-treatment he was alleged to have been concerned.

He claimed he had never carried out any interrogation of suspects, although he was in charge of the investigation of German and Italian affairs in Shanghai while attached to the Western District Commander's office at the Japanese Consulate in the Shanghai Gendarmery's between July 1942 and November 1944.

DENIES RIFLE INCIDENT

Replying to Major Clagire, Yoshida said he had told everyone he knew that he was a soldier. What he had related he overheard from the conversation of the cell guards. He heard Huton had been taken to a room because he had become insane and was violent to his fellow prisoners.

He denied having ever told Huton to "shoot up" or that he ever entered his cell, borrowed a rifle from a guard and beaten Huton with it. He declared it was against regulations to take a rifle from a guard, and he would have been fired at had he done so.

Yoshida admitted that the detention cells were rather unclean, and that he himself would not like to be kept in one. He asserted, however, that conditions inside were not as bad as had been painted by the prosecution witnesses. The prisoners were given the same meals as were issued to the same meals as the Japanese Army, and members of the Japanese Army, and members of the Japanese Army, and members of the Japanese Army.

KCC POPPY DAY FUND DANCE

Postponed from last week, the KCC annual Poppy Day fund dance will be held this coming Saturday at the club-house beginning at 8 p.m. and continuing until 2 a.m. It is hoped a record crowd will patronise this function for such a deserving cause. Tables can be booked at the club.

Chiang Asks H.K. For Cereals, Report

A report was current in Hongkong this morning that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had personally appealed to the Hongkong Government for emergency supplies of rice and flour.

No official confirmation could be obtained, but it was stated that an announcement would be released later this afternoon.

Windows and there was an opening at the back of the No. 5 godown which allowed the flames from No. 5 to travel in, concentrated heat, shatter the windows and penetrate the floor. The No. 2 godown was involved almost immediately after the No. 5 godown.

Mr Brand declared the seat of the fire to be where the film was stored in drums.

This enquiry is proceeding.

Snoring A Serious Matter

Dr Wants Intensive Research

London, Nov. 10.—Dr Ian G. Robin believes that science does not take the problem of snoring seriously enough even though, he reported to the Royal Society of Medicine, it may ruin a happy marriage. "It is more than that," he continued. "The unfortunate snorer suffers have to bear with it in fear of ridicule and if they live in some parts of the United States, may find themselves even in the divorce courts."

Not to mention, he added, "the agonised relations and associates" who have to spend sleepless nights listening to "vibrations in the soft palate and posterior nasal passages," the technical description for snoring.

Dr Robin proposes that western science follow the lead of the Japanese and do some intensive research on the subject. In Japan where the walls are literally paper thin one snorer can ruin the sleep of everybody in a wide radius, so snoring has a lot more urgency than the thick-walled homes of the west.

CAUSE OF SNORING

Snoring may be a condition of civilization according to experts consulted by Dr Robin. One of them said he had never heard of a wild wolf snoring, for example, but that many domestic breeds of dogs descended from wolves snore. And that most sophisticated of dogs, the pekingese, frequently snore.

A chimpanzee was once heard to snore while under anaesthetic. Dr Robin says the apparent major causes of snoring include loss of muscle tone in the throat, nasal obstructions, fall in adrenal secretion, obesity, advancing age and mouth breathing among others.

He is doubtful of modern psychological theories that it has something to do with contentment and that snorers occasionally stop the habit while on vacation. Until science finds a specific cure these are the most usual treatments, Dr Robin said.

Amputation of the uvula (you can see it by looking into a mirror open-mouthed) which "very rarely gives much relief but may modify the degree and pitch of the snore."

Removal or prevention of throat obstruction by operation or even by the simple process of taking nose drops before sleep.

CHANGE HEAD POSITION
Changing position of the head to prevent the tongue falling back. "Many persons snore only when on their backs and on some occasions an uncomfortable cotton reel sewn into the back of the pyjamas is efficacious."

Injection of a hardening solution into parts of the throat to step up the tone. Swallowing, breathing and phonetic exercises to alter the position of the tongue and soft palate.

Keeping mouth closed during sleep with a strip of adhesive plaster across the corner of the mouth.

Since science can't afford to be gallant, Dr Robin adds this comment: "Women snorers appear to be as numerous as men."—United Press.

Ruhr Industries For Germans

(Continued from Page 1)

Schedules of firms to be subjected to de-cartellisation, and of the American Zone firms now to be requested, were attached to the laws.

The formation of the new firms and the appointment of the German trustees will follow by implementing the regulations.

The new plan is plainly inspired by the overriding desire of the British and American authorities to find a quick increase in German production.

Within this framework, the plan bears the mark of three principal policy-making considerations:

1. The conviction of both occupying powers that German miners and steel workers will, in the words of General Sir Brian Robertson, "work best if they know they are working for Germany."

TRUSTEESHIP
2. British insistence on a form of trusteeship which would leave the door open to public ownership is desired by the German people and bar the return of the old owners associated with the Nazi regime.

3. American pressure for a more direct association with the control of the steel industry, and for a different break-up. Into units which, while preserving the principle of decentralisation, would allow the restoration of the advantages of technical integration of successive production stages which in many cases were destroyed by "Operation Severance."

—Reuter.
[French protest against Ruhr plan. See Page 6.]

Pig Attacks Farmer

Albermarle Dos Dozes, Portugal, November 10.—Farmer Jose Simoes De Melo was doing in an armchair in front of his house when a large pig attacked him. A neighbour beat the pig off with a weeding hook, but Senhor De Melo was seriously injured.—Associated Press.

GRAND OPENING

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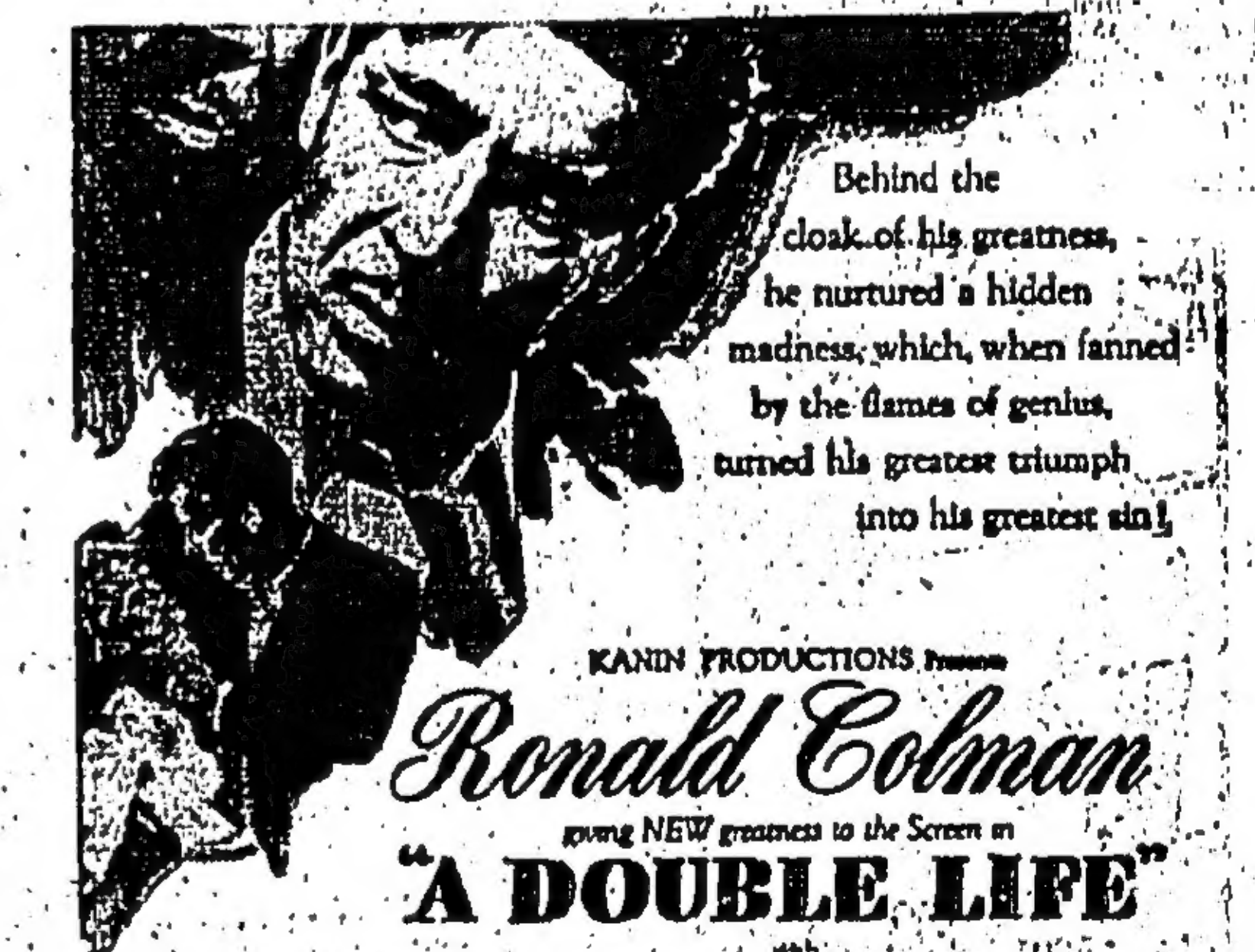
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NEXT CHANGE

TRUMAN-STALIN MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr Colman said he sent his cable to Premier Stalin at the Kremlin: "President Truman has stated both before and after his election that the one big mission of his Administration is peace for the world."

"In the light of that declaration, would you be willing to meet with the President of the United States at some point agreeable to all parties concerned for a discussion without prejudice of the ways and means to attain this ideal?"

Mr Colman said that his cable was sent with the approval of the editors of the Times Herald.—Reuter.

Radio Hongkong

K.H.T.

6. Programme Summary: 6.01, Light Variety; 6.30, La Domini-Francaise (Studio); 7. World and Home News (Studio); 7.15, Reminiscences of Famous Composers played by Reginald Foron on the Organ; 7.30, "Development of Jazz" Presented by Philip Sura (Studio); 8. "From the Editorials" (London Relay); 8.10, University Programme; "Social Science" No. 5; "Anthropology" By Professor C. Daryll Forde, (BBC); 8.30, Concerto—Viola Concerto (William Walton); Frederick Riddle (Viola) with the BBC Symphony Orchestra, (BBC); 8.55, "Phil, the Philosopher" Series of Percy French sung by George Berge with the Irish Rhythm Orchestra (BBC); 9.15, Book Review by Allen Lecker, Science; 9.30, "The Singing Bird"—A Play from Northern Ireland by Joseph Tomalty (BBC); 10. Radio News Reel (London Relay); 10.10, Weather Report; 10.15, Thursday Serenade; 10.45, Music for Dancing; 11.15, Weather Report and Close down.

and apprentice jockey, is all N.Y. He booted home the phone paying \$85.40 for \$2.74

SHANGHAI FOREIGNERS FEAR SPECTRE OF COMMUNISTS

Life Made Grim And Austere

Shanghai, Nov. 10.—A question that is creeping into the uneasy thoughts of Shanghai foreigners these days is: What will life be like under the Chinese reds?

In the few weeks just passed, the Communists have captured the four important cities of Tsinan, Chefoo, Chihhsien and Mukden in rapid fire order. The Nationalists have now lost the whole of Manchuria and the stage is being set for the campaign for North China.

UN TAKES DECISION ON GREECE

Aid For Guerrillas Must Cease

Paris, Nov. 10.—The United Nations Political Committee, by a big majority vote on Wednesday, demanded that Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia stop aid to guerrillas fighting the Greek Government.

It also called on the three Balkan nations to settle their differences with Greece.

By a vote of 48 to 0, the 58 Nation Committee approved a detailed four power resolution submitted by China, France, Britain and the United States. Four nations were absent or not voting.

After approving the four power resolution on Greece, the Committee began paragraph by paragraph consideration of a Russian proposal.

RUSSIAN CONTENTION

The Russian proposal contends that the situation in Greece is the result of Foreign Intervention. Mr. Alexander Bogomolov of Russia told the Committee that "the whole world knows the United States Military Mission is the real boss in Greece."

The Soviet draft resolution would re-establish diplomatic relations between Greece, Albania and Bulgaria and call upon Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria to settle their border and refugee questions. It would abolish the UN Special Committee on the Balkans. The previously adopted four power resolution would continue UNSCOP.

The four power resolution calls upon UNSCOP to continue observation of Greek borders to see if Greece's Northern neighbours are continuing to aid the Greek guerrillas.

UNSCOP would have its principal headquarters in Greece but could carry on its work wherever it was deemed appropriate in order to bring about a settlement.—Associated Press.

7-Mile Causeway

London, Nov. 10.—The London engineering firm, John Howard and Company, announced tonight it has contracted to build a seven-mile causeway and pier in the Persian Gulf for the Arabian-American Oil Company.

The pier, which will be one of the longest in the world, will serve shipping supplying new oil fields being developed round Dharan in Saudi Arabia. A broad gauge railway will be built on the pier.

Construction will require about a year and the cost was estimated at about £20,000,000. All equipment will be manufactured in Britain.—Associated Press.

Crossing Atlantic In Small Yacht

Casablanca, Nov. 10.—John Lewis, a London architect, with his wife and two daughters, left here today to sail the Atlantic to Jamaica in a 45-foot yacht, defying the port officials' warnings that their vessel would not survive the winter gales.

They had been detained here since June by engine repairs to their yacht. The "Bandit" which is equipped with two diesel engines and radio.

Lewis intends to make first for the Canary and the Cape Verde Islands.—Reuter.



President Harry Truman places his ballot in the box at the Memorial voting place of the Seventh Precinct of Blue Township, Independence, Mo., as he casts his vote in the general election. Waiting their turns are the chief executive's daughter, Margaret (second from right), and his wife.—AP Picture.

43 PLANES GROUNDED

1,000 Engineers Go On Strike

London, Nov. 10.—Passengers held up at many European capitals today by a strike of 1,000 engineers of the British European Airways, which grounded 43 planes at Northolt Airport, travelled by other airlines.

There was no indication how long the strike would last and at some centres passengers for tomorrow's flights were also being transferred to other services.

Fog had grounded all planes due to leave London early today but lifted in time to permit several continental companies to depart. Northolt before noon. Some passengers stranded as a result of the BEA engineers' strike were accommodated on these planes.

In Frankfurt, a British European Airways representative said today that American airlines companies were being asked to take care of passengers booked for BEA flights in Germany cancelled because of the strike.

In Paris, a BEA booking official told Reuter today that he had no difficulty in finding seats for today's Paris-London passengers in aircraft run by other airlines.

BEA passengers for London from Brussels were being transferred to services operated by Sabena, the Belgian airline. "There will be no holdup today," the BEA representative in Brussels stated.

In Berlin, an official of the airline told Reuter that BEA employees in Berlin were not affected by the strike in Britain.—Reuter.

"T.V." In Shanghai

Shanghai, Nov. 11.—Dr T. V. Soong, the Governor of Kwangtung, who arrived here yesterday afternoon from Canton, left this morning for Nanking to attend a conference on all provincial Governors south of the Yangtze called by the Executive Yuan, according to Chinese reports.

Dr Soong, who is one of China's foremost economic experts, is also expected to discuss the projected new financial policy of the Government with President Chiang Kai-shek and other Ministers.—Reuter.

Americans Offer Free Diaper Service For Royal Baby

London, Nov. 10.—It was revealed today that enterprising Americans had offered Princess Elizabeth's expected baby a free trans-Atlantic diaper service.

The nation's Institute of Diaper Services wants to supply the baby with diapers, which would be flown weekly from the United States and laundered in the U.S. as well because of British soap rationing.

As an added touch, the Institute promised that the diapers would have the Royal crest embroidered delicately in a corner.

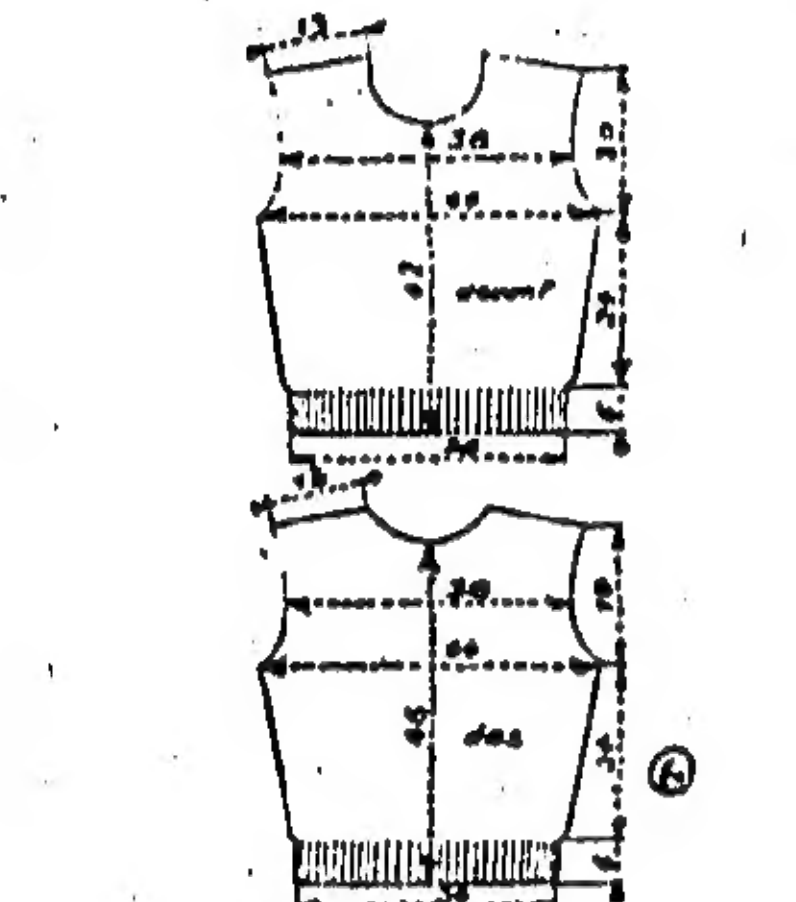
American publicity agents have moved in on the expected blessed event in a big way. The "Royal couple" have been offered a deluxe pram with electronic devices to lull the baby to sleep, fluorescent lighting, and nearly everything else. Enough baby foods have been offered to feed the newborn until his or her coronation, enough blankets to change them as often

as diapers are changed, enough shoes to supply a family of centipedes. However, Buckingham Palace, suspicious of presents which come from outside sources, seems to shun the offer of commercial goods-pushing and most offers will be declined with thanks.

Amid all other complications attached to the birth of the Royal baby—expected at any time after Sunday morning—the question has arisen now as to what will happen if there are twins. When the question was submitted to experts on precedence, they explained that under British laws of primogeniture the first-born son was the elder. Thus if Elizabeth had twin boys, the first one-born would be next in line after her.—United Press.

Prelude To Victory

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NOTICE

ROYAL ARTILLERY

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Open Air Band Concert

Hongkong Cricket Club, Friday,

19 November at 6 p.m.

Owing to the fact that the

Troopship "Lancashire," on which

the R.A. Band is travelling, has

advanced its sailing date to

Thursday, 18 November, the

Open-Air Band Concert at the

Hongkong Cricket Club will

now be given on Friday, 12

November at 5 p.m. i.e. advanced

one week.

Owing to lack of time, will

all those who have received

invitations for 19 November,

please accept this notification to

attend on 12 November instead.

France Protests Return Of Ruhr Control To Germany

Paris, Nov. 10.—France tonight protested to Britain and the United States against the decision to return control of the Ruhr steel and coal industries to the Germans, the French Foreign Office announced.

M. Robert Schuman, the French Foreign Minister, has also instructed the French delegate, M. Herve Alphand, to tell the six-power conference on the Ruhr, which meets in London tomorrow, that France cannot accept the decision.

A Foreign Office communique stated that M. Schuman presented the official protest in Paris today to the British and United States Ambassadors, Sir Oliver Harvey and Mr. Jefferson Caffery.

"It added: 'The preamble which the United States and British Commanders-in-Chief in Germany have just published on the reorganization and decentralization of the steel and coal industries of the Bizone, declares that it will devote upon the freely-elected German Government to settle the fate of the ownership of the steel and coal enterprises.'"

The communique added: "This decision is contrary to the position constantly upheld by the French Government and recently taken up again by the National Assembly, whereby a decision regarding the final ownership of the mines and steel industries of the Ruhr must be taken by an agreement of the interested powers."

UNACCEPTABLE

"Before its publication, the above document had been communicated to General Koening (Commander-in-Chief of the French Zone) and to the representatives of the Benelux."

"The French representatives indicated that the dispositions of this preamble could not be accepted by the French Government. This position remains that of the French Government, who cannot consider themselves bound by the decisions which have been taken or by those which would be taken later in application of the decision of the United States and British Commanders-in-Chief in Germany."

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman commenting tonight on today's Anglo-American decision said: "We are most definite hostile to what we believe to be the basis of this scheme."

"We will take the first opportunity to protest against it. Psychologically it is a very regrettable move. The question is one on which all points of view differ and should be adjourned for the time being."

INTERNATIONAL QUESTION

The spokesman denied that the possession of the industries concerned was to be decided by a future German Government. "This question of possession remains an international one," he added.

The spokesman said that the French Foreign Office had been kept informed of the progress of the Anglo-American negotiations on the Ruhr industries but added: "No copy of the text of the decision upon which the French Foreign Ministry by the time the information had been released by the Anglo-American press."

A Foreign Office spokesman had denied earlier tonight that a special

RUSSIANS TAKE OVER NW CHINA

Control The Richest Mineral Area

Shanghai, Nov. 11.—The richest mineral area in north-west China is now outside government control, travellers from Sinkiang province say.

The Soviet Union has discharged and removed native miners from the area, substituting Russians. It is also known that the Soviets are mining some radioactive minerals there but the quantity and quality are unknown.

Returned travellers who asked anonymously quoted Li S. Wang, director of the Sinkiang Geological survey, the government mineral office, to this effect. Wang said two mining districts were now wholly controlled by Soviets—the Wenchuan and Ashan regions. These are the only two districts in Sinkiang, where wolframite, magnetite and beryl are produced. The districts also contain operating oil wells and gold mines.

HOW TERRITORY WAS LOST

Wang was quoted as saying they were "probably the richest mineral resources in Sinkiang and indeed in all north-west China. They are now outside Chinese control."

The recent history of the area explaining loss of control by the Chinese, goes back to December 1944, when the Turks and Tungans (Muslim Chinese) revolted against the Chinese government in Wenchuan, Ashan and a third region, Fuyinshan. As a result the three areas were taken over by the Ill Republic, Soviet dominated. The Soviets extended their control, according to Wang, and westerners now are unable to enter the areas.

Before the turnover the mines had been worked by the nomadic Kazak tribes and other local tribes. About a year ago, Wang said, the Soviets discharged all local labour at the mines and replaced it with imported Soviet management, technicians and labour.

Some of the discharged Kazaks brought samples of ore to Chinese authorities at the time of the turnover. Wang said that his analysis revealed definite evidence of radioactive activity in some of the material. He would not say whether the amount was important or not but said it was sufficient to "ignite a Geiger counter," an instrument for measuring radioactivity.—Associated Press.

Police Kill Six Rioters

Calcutta, Nov. 10.—Six persons were killed when police opened fire on rioting villagers about 80 miles from Calcutta today.

Police went to the village to arrest eight men believed to be stirring up Communist agitation in the area. After the arrests, a mob estimated to be 1,000 strong, and including women, attempted to overwhelm the police, who were forced to open fire to disperse the crowd.—Associated Press.

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Published daily (afternoon).

Price, 20 cents per edition.

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DEATH

MARQUES, L. Z. (AFINO), age 40, died at 9.30 a.m. 11th November, 1948 at 22 Prince Edward Road. Funeral pass issued at 5.30 p.m. 12th November. Shanghai Papers please copy.

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